

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 26TH, 1895.

NUMBER 13

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Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 56, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Hours from 12 to 2. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1356.

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; Office and residence: Rua 1ª de Março No. 50, from 2 to 4 p.m. Telephone 1016.

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RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The February receipts of the Montevideo
custom-house amounted to \$837,135.48, a small
decrease from the same month of last year.

—Instead of removing its quarantine against
Argentina, as was expected, the Uruguayan gov-
ernment has increased it to ten days. This has
caused great indignation on the other side of the
river.

—President Idiarte Borda gave a grand banquet
at Montevideo on the 21st inst., to commemorate
the first anniversary of his presidency. It is wise,
perhaps, to take time by the forelock, for another
opportunity may never occur.

—We see by the report given by the Montevideo
Times that the failure of Fidestá & Sons really
amounts to fraudulent bankruptcy, the firm trans-
ferring some of its most valuable assets to other
members of the family just before the failure was
announced. Sr. Fidestá and two of his sons were
imprisoned pending an investigation.

—The Montevideo Hypothecary Bank has refus-
ed the offer of arrangement made by ex-President
Herreia, having decided to sue him for recovery
of amount due which is stated to be \$300,000 in
Cash and \$400,000 in credits. His properties are
not valued at half those amounts. It is a fine
position for an ex-president to occupy!

—It is said that Montevideo is thinking of re-
laxing the quarantine from 10 to five days.
Why continue it at all? There is no safety, pre-
caution, nor necessity in the case. There is as
much cholera there as here, and that is very little
indeed. The quarantine would have been ended
long ago had it not been for the fact that promi-
nent men who manipulate politics have an inter-
est in the export meat trade and that others are
interested in the pestilential headquarters of extor-
tion, Flores Island. Quarantine furnishes victims
to plunder for the enrichment of Uruguay's great
men.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—After all that has happened this summer in
Rosario, it seems almost incredible, and to any one
who does not know Rosario it is incredible, that the
sewerage system should have been practically com-
pleted for about four years and its use should
yet be denied to the town. The whole story is a
very miserable one. When the time came for the
municipality to take over the works, they were
not in a position to pay for them. If this had been
frankly admitted, the matter might have been
arranged, but such procedure was far too straight-
forward for an Argentine, and especially for a
Santafeño municipality. Charges were therefore
trumped up of defective work; these were simply
devised as excuses for non-payment, and the last
thing the municipality would have desired was
to have the alleged defects enquired into and
remedied. All sorts of abuses have been pre-
sented; although the system is ready for putting
into operation, it is not actually thrown open,
nor will it be until some agreement as to pay-
ment has been arrived at. Nevertheless many
houses have made their connections with the main
sewers, which are thus converted into one ex-
tensive cesspool.—Review, Buenos Aires, March 9.

—Entre Rios has always been a somewhat
backward province less softened by contact with
the water world than Santa Fé or Buenos Aires,
but we were hardly prepared for such primitive
savagery as that reported by *El Diarista* of 6th inst.
It appears that the steamer *Urano* from Buenos
Aires to Paraguay, upon touching at Diamante
was forbidden even to land the mails, which were
carried on to Paraná, at which port the *Urano*
arrived at about 11 p. m. The captain of the
steamer was informed that the sanitary officer
having gone to bed at 10 p. m. the customary
visit could not be made till morning, and the
passengers could not land. The steamer was
obliged to continue her voyage, however, and
there was nothing for it but to put the passengers
into open shore boats and let them remain off the
shore all night, exposed to the inclemency of the
weather, because the medical officer, Dr. Celso,
did not feel called upon to attend to his duties
after 10 p. m., although we presume that he gets
paid a salary for his services. Such an occurrence
as this is barbarism pure and simple and we
believe that the provincial government of Entre
Rios is acting unlawfully in thus treating the rest
of the republic as though it were a foreign country
and imposing quarantine in open boats upon its
fellow citizens, who certainly submit to the savage
acts of their self-appointed rulers more tamely
than would the dwellers in more civilized lands.
—Review, Buenos Aires, March 9.

—The Montevideo Times republishes the fol-
lowing statistical return of the foreign commerce of
Uruguay in 1894:

Imports	
Drinks in general	\$ 2,966,833 84
Comestibles, cereals and spices	3,888,916 63
Tobacco and cigars	254,648 17
Soft goods and materials	5,014,992 83
Ready-made clothing	1,527,064 71
Raw material and machinery	6,203,326 28
Various	3,009,088 57
Live stock	929,501 50
Total	\$ 23,800,369 53

Exports	
Live stock	\$ 871,399 00
Slaughter house products	28,196,806 43
Rural products	3,950,217 92
Other products	337,545 31
Provisions for vessels	123,542 62
Total	\$ 33,479,511 28

—The total foreign trade of Uruguay for the
past six years was as follows, the figures showing
a steady revival since the extreme collapse of 1891
and 1892:

Year	Imports	Exports	Totals
1889	\$ 36,873,863	\$ 21,024,197	\$ 57,898,060
1890	32,364,647	29,975,519	62,340,166
1891	18,978,420	25,988,470	44,966,890
1892	18,428,246	25,978,010	44,406,256
1893	19,671,010	47,981,373	67,652,383
1894	23,800,369	33,479,511	57,279,880

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 360.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 26th, 1895.

THE recent manifesto from various adherents of the *de facto* governor of the state of Rio Grande is perhaps an exaggerated illustration of a fundamental error in the political dogmas of Brazilian republicans. In this document, or so much of it as the telegraph has given us, we are constantly reminded that the only patriots and republicans in the state are those who are loyal to Julio de Castilhos. The federalists are of course rebels in arms, assassins, thieves, and all that. And even the men who have lately ventured to question the dictatorial authority of Castilhos, without seeking to join the federalists, are at once denounced as the allies of rebels, traitors, enemies of the republic, and much more to the same effect. Aside from the monumental assurance which permits any group of men to claim that they alone are the true representatives of republican ideas, and that all others are traitors and enemies, it ought to be clearly understood that until all men are perfect there can be no such thing as a perfect government, no political party that is absolutely right, no political principle unquestionably above criticism. And until this state of perfection is reached, no one party or clique can reasonably claim to be the only true representative of any political principle, and that all others are frauds and traitors. It is manifestly absurd to claim that there are no republicans in Brazil except those who adhere to the unorganized groups led by Floriano Peixoto, Quintino Bocayuva, Lauro Sodré, Barbosa Lima, Moreira Cesar, Julio de Castilhos, and others of like character. It is worse than absurd, it is simply idiotic, to assert that these men and their followers are the only ones in all Brazil who have the sacred fire of republicanism burning in their hearts. To an outside political student, it is far more evident that not one of these self-elected representatives of republicanism knows what a republic really is. They denounce every form of opposition, which is unrepudiable; and they resort to violence and fraud to accomplish their purposes, which is despotic. There is hardly an act or project emanating from these men which can be truthfully described as republican. Saldanha Marinho is credited with the assertion, only a short time ago, that "this is not the republic I have dreamed of." True! nor could any one else, of sound senses, ever dream of such a republic! Just think of it! Because a few men break away from the support of Julio de Castilhos in Rio Grande, they are denounced as traitors, and are threatened! Because an opposition leader in Pernambuco seeks to have a fair show at an election, he is shot down by the police officials of the governor, Barbosa Lima! And whenever any one ventured to criticise the government of Floriano Peixoto, or the acts of his chief supporters, only a short time ago, he ran the risk of arrest and imprisonment as a revolutionist! Is this republicanism? Is it "free speech" which closes our mouths and denies us the right to criticise a government official?

Is it "free press" which arbitrarily closes the doors of every newspaper which ventured to publish news and opinions distasteful to the government? Are they "free institutions" which terrorize the people into silence, and which permit autocratic officials to work their own savage will upon the lives and fortunes of their neighbors? And is it "free ballot" which surrounds polling-places with armed policemen and assassins any citizen who dares to protest? And yet these are some of the tenets which make up the republicanism of the men who now have the supreme hardihood to denounce their opponents as traitors and enemies to the republic! It is something like the demagogues and cut-throats of the time of Robespierre who were inspired to found a new philosophy and a new religion! It is the disfigured product of a diseased imagination, the mirror-walled bubble horn of infinite conceit! There can be no republic without clashing opinions, opposing principles and rival pretensions. And once we have an intelligent law-abiding people, the more active these rivalries the better the result. But, on the other hand, show us a political organization where men like Barbosa Lima and Julio de Castilhos are eloquent in denouncing and repressing all opposition, on the score of disloyalty to the state, and we will show you, in return, the most dangerous and reactionary form of despotism the world has ever known.

Now that the Misiones question is finally settled, there is no controversy pending between Brazil and her neighbors which is likely to involve war. So far as we can see there is not a cloud on the horizon which threatens danger to the country. There is nothing but peace in sight—a peace which will enable Brazil to pay her debts, develop her resources, extend her commerce and elevate her people. Why, then, should the country continue to support a military establishment so much beyond its resources and so much larger than is needed. The Rio Grande war is essentially a local struggle, in which the national forces ought never to have taken part. It is a struggle between local factions, regrettable, hurtful, disorganizing, unrepudiable, as bad as bad can be, in fact—and being this, it should be restricted to the place where it originated. That a local struggle in Rio Grande should be extended to all parts of Brazil and made an excuse for keeping up a burdensome and unnecessary military establishment, is clearly unreasonable and indefensible. This struggle, therefore, ought not to be accepted as a reason for keeping up an expensive army and navy at a time when no danger whatever threatens the country from without. According to the last army bill, the regular army of the country is to comprise very nearly 25,000 men, an army equal to that maintained by the United States. With a population of about fourteen millions, in great part non-producers, Brazil undertakes to maintain a force equal to a country with a population of sixty-five millions. Why should she do it? There are no impending foreign wars, and the country has but little frontier work for the troops. For such an army the annual outlay in food, clothing, equipment, wages, etc., is something enormous. It is a burden which should be incurred only through necessity. Argentina has an effective army of only five or six thousand men, Chili still less, and Uruguay has only a few battalions for the protection of her rapacious presidents. Why, then, should Brazil require 25,000 men? Is it not true that the country is steadily going deeper and deeper into debt every year, and that the military expenses are the principal cause of it? And is it not equally true that the people are not deriving one iota of benefit from this overgrown military establishment? If, then, the country is unable to pay the cost of such an army without borrowing, and if no practical benefit is derived from the outlay, why continue the sacrifice? Besides this, what work is there for them to do? Every man who draws pay from the public treasury ought to render some definite and valuable service in return. In the United States, its army is scattered all over the country, garrisoning forts and arsenals, and keeping order among the Indians. The soldiers have plenty of hard work to do, and sometimes more than they can do well. Here their principal occupation is to continue the monarchical custom of garrisoning capitals and large towns in order to main-

tain the authority of the central government. In the United States, the popular dislike for a standing army was so great that at the end of the revolution the people not only disbanded the army but they even treated the officers and soldiers who had fought for them, with great harshness. To this day, no large garrisons are kept at the national and state capitals, nor in any of the large cities. The maintenance of order under the civil laws is entrusted to the police, which is there a civil and local organization, entirely separated from the control of the national government. Here in Brazil a garrison is maintained in every capital. In this city we have from six to eight thousand regulars permanently quartered in various parts of the city, a large naval force, two arsenals and five forts garrisoned and ready for offensive operations, two military and one naval schools, and a large number of unattached officers filling civilian positions or lounging about the streets. Such a force is a standing menace to civil institutions, a source of disorder and a temptation to revolution. Any ambitious man who can influence this garrison is sure to be a plotter, a revolutionist. If he can not secure his purposes by peaceful means, he will go to the quarters and from thence will make his demands known in some other way less peaceful. Both civilians and military men will seek to win the support of the legions, and the way to that result, as every one knows, is through favors and corruption. Brazil in this respect is simply repeating history. The tumults and revolts which are to-day seen throughout all the Latin republics of America are made possible through this abuse of military authority and use of convenient military garrisons, just as it happened in Rome over twenty centuries ago, and just as it has happened in every part of the world throughout all historical time. If Brazil wishes to enjoy peace and prosperity, she must seek them through the arts of peace rather than those of war. Her people must learn to be self-governing and to do without a privileged class which, pretending to maintain order, is a constant source of disorder.

RIO GRANDE AFFAIRS.

RIO GRANDE, March 14th, 1895.

As you may observe by my change of address, I have left Piratiny and returned to Rio Grande, immediately just in time to avoid a heap of trouble. On the very day the long promised invasion of Piratiny came off, which makes one rather inclined to believe in a special Providence protecting the virtuous correspondent.

It is, however, a long story, and better taken regularly.

A few days after my last letter to the News the 17th battalion of the line arrived at Piratiny to take care of the threatened bridge. This battalion seems to be composed of rather heterogeneous elements, including ex-volunteers of Guaraní, ex-soldados of Custodio, and rubbish from all parts. The colonel was acting general of division, the acting colonel a very young captain, the major a lieutenant, and all the rest of the officers *alferes* or *alferes em comissão*, so you may imagine discipline is not the strong point, and their arrival did not aid to the sense of security of the neighbors.

One day an incident occurred that shows how little is required to destroy all semblance of order. A very drunken Irishman in a quarrel with a soldier struck him in the ear with a stick, and he, in turn, struck him on the head with a stone. The Irishman was carried off to the camp. Here a scene occurred, disgraceful to the honor and civilization of the Brazilian army. A subaltern officer, an *alferes*, appropriately known as *Conceição Opa*, or tiger, deliberately struck this defenseless and helplessly drunken prisoner with his knuckles, swearing he would do for him in the same way as he had served the soldier. His aim, however, in spite of being sober, was not so good as the Irishman's when drunk, and so he missed his shot and the knife glancing off the temple inflicted merely a flesh wound. By this time the staff officers had arrived on the scene, and with the greatest difficulty succeeded in calming the tumult, the *alferes* Opa and soldiers insisting on making out of the Irishman, who however was taken away very civilly, and making speeches in which he intimated all the flowers of speech usual to those that drink not wisely but too well, and that in the very best Portuguese I ever heard out of the mouth of any British subject, drunk or sober!

Anyhow he got off with his life, which was as much, if not more than he deserved, and was put under arrest, with orders to the guard to shoot anyone who came near him, for which he may thank Col. Savaget, who eloquently promised he would never command a "battalion of assassins," and the matter would merit no further attention had that *alferes* also received some punishment, instead of being left at large to publicly boast how he would claw-up foreigners, especially *inglês*, when he came to be colonel. Such a fellow is a disgrace to the Brazilian army and a danger to society, and should be made to understand that civilians, whether foreigners or no, have rights that must be respected even by "tiger" officers. I am not a *jingo*, nor anxious to aid to the difficulty of restoring peace and order that

foreign complications must increase, but it certainly seems that a little diplomatic interference or investigation of this attempted assassination of a British subject would benefit all alike, and I feel sure that his colonel at least would feel no poignant grief at having to surrender his "Onça," whose language and manner can scarcely endure him to his superiors.

As I mentioned in my last, a group of federalists were hovering about the neighborhood of Piratiny with the expressed intention of destroying the railway bridge and of cutting the throat of an obnoxious Castilhista "chefe" named João Paulo. This was public and notorious and J. Paulo himself knew it, and when there were no protecting battalions around, usually took his throat to Pehitas for safer custody. But *chei mira, mira*, and J. Paulo was precluded to wear the "red cravat," that rumor credits him with having adorned so many of his federalista opponents. He was, however, making a rapid pile out of the revolution and could afford to risk something.

About the middle of February a group of federalists crossed the railway above Piratiny and invaded the central districts of Camaguan, etc., and so the 17th battalion, to the satisfaction of all the neighbors, except J. Paulo, marched off to attack the enemy, 20 or 30 leagues away by that time. Whether or no they came up with them, I know not, but should think it improbable, and extremely difficult for infantry to stalk cavalry in this kind of country.

Anyhow they went in a great hurry and left all their tails behind them, in the shape of a large quantity of women, baggage, clothing and ammunition, to be guarded by 60 national guards.

An additional inducement to the federalists! The situation was worrying up and as private information led me to believe that the federalists would not long delay the attack, or resist the golden opportunity of killing three birds with one stone, I thought it time to move myself and "hostages" to safer quarters.

The very day I left, I came Carolino Amaral, wounded the obnoxious J. Paulo in 16 different places and finally cut his prestidigitated throat, to make sure; attacked the national guard who mostly skedaddled (not all), and cleared out all the clothing and ammunition of the 17th, which he peacefully carted off at 6 a.m. next morning, refusing to take the women too, who they said were not good-looking enough!

With the exception of J. Paulo, they molested no civilians, or "familias," and did not even put in their appearance at the hotel where I had been lately stopping, nor yet blow up the railway bridge as was expected. Carolino Amaral, the "chefe," was however himself formerly a resident, and is said to be a very decent fellow in ordinary life; which explains the milk in the cocoanut. You will now understand the provision of manner in which the revolutionists periodically obtain a regular supply of ammunition and clothing, with which to continue the desperate and sanguinary struggle against railway bridges, stations and telegraph posts!

The horse being now irrevocably stolen, it only remained to close and guard the door, so the same day a part of the 11th battalion of the line arrived from Rio Grande under the command of a lieutenant and an *alferes*, who, if not himself an "Onça," must have been at least a pulicat, or some other equally stinking and feline creature.

It being a warm afternoon, the *alferes* repaired to the hotel for refreshment, and not getting what he wanted, because "it wasn't there," retired sweating vengeance against Bento, the very decent and obliging old fellow who bosses the hotel.

Sure enough, about 10 p.m., six soldiers and two sergeants appeared and began to distribute whacks all round with their sabres on all the male guests indiscriminately, and *si por azar*, as the gauchos say, until at last hitting the right man, Bento, they hauled him off to answer in offended and thirsty authority, a detachment remaining behind to frighten the ladies out of the little wits that they retained. Fortunately there was a lieutenant besides the *alferes*, and as he had got all the grudge he wanted, objected to this fashion of bracing adopted by his inferior, and let off poor Bento with a warning.

Nemesio, however, tracked that fearsome *alferes* in the shape of the most soldier-like and energetic officer the government has in this part of Brazil at least, Col. Telles, the hero of Bagé (oh, and rightly) who unexpectedly arrived next day, and quite changed the tone of the *alferes'* singing.

Bento and the other whacked ones constituted themselves into a committee to lay the matter before Col. Telles, who, to make a long story short, did himself personally "beat that knave full sure" with a *capanga*, and sent our *alferes* off to Rio Grande, where he was court-martialed and degraded to a common soldier. The two sergeants were also degraded, and a soldier, who had made himself particularly obnoxious, is at this moment spilling blood in hospital from the effects of the whacking then and there administered by Col. Telles. Bravo for Colonel Carlos Telles, the right man in the wrong place! If we only had half a dozen like him, with a free hand and no favor, they would speedily push off the revolution, and, in spite of a certain carelessness as regards his bridges,

Of harrying and harrying, marching and counter-marching, flights and pursuits, there is no end, all resulting in *nil*. So there's nothing to report yet, except unconfirmed rumors, which are not to be relied on.

Do not think, however, that it is all work and no play; a part of the garrison a few days ago interrupted our telegraphic communication with Rio, thereby giving rise to the report that Prudente de Moraes had followed the example of C. Perier and Saenz Peña, by amusing themselves with potting at the insulmans of the telegraph posts. They hit eighteen, but what are they among so many? Put it down in the till. More indemnity to pay!

A lucky Frenchman has just got 50,000\$ for a leg broken 7 years ago by two officers of justice. Query: if your correspondent were to get any of his limbs broken by the representatives of constituted authority, would H. B. M.'s representative succeed in getting satisfactory compensation, or would it be "too much trouble?" Is *civis Britannicus sum* a failure, or the Anglo-Saxon played out?

J. P. W.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The January port statistics of Montevideo show a very considerable decline in the trade of that port, owing to the enforcement of quarantine. To protect the sanitary and quarantine speculators, the country is losing heavily.

—The *Magdalena* brought 7,500 kilos of silver bars consigned to Sr. Belson, the fortunate contractor for coining the new mint of silver dollars. These will be delivered in the mint in Buenos Aires, and the first remittance of the new coins, about \$100,000 in dollar pieces, is expected in Montevideo in a fortnight's time. —*Montevideo Times*, March 8.

—The British admiralty have selected the new second class cruiser *Retribution* for services as senior officer's ship on the south-east coast of America station. The *Retribution* will take the place of the *Sirius* which will complete her first term of service on April 6 next. The *Sirius* will return to England to be paid out of commission. We cannot yet say who will be the commanding officer to relieve Captain Pison. The *Sirius*, with the British minister, Mr. Walter Riving, and his daughter on board, is expected here here from the Falklands between the 15th and 18th instant. —*Montevideo Times*, March 3rd.

—There is no disguising the fact that within the last week there have been several cases, perhaps eight or ten of rapid deaths from violent diseases of the digestive system. These have nearly all been among the lower classes, and have been directly attributable to excesses of eating and drinking, especially of melons and green fruit. There has been nothing to show that they have derived infection from previous cases or passed it on to others. Still the cases have been sufficient to cause considerable alarm, especially among the more ignorant classes, and to spread a report that "cholera" has at last appeared amongst us. On this account, on Saturday the health authorities addressed a note to the government, calling attention to the reports, and stating that although fatal cases of derangement of the digestive organs had occurred, they had no resemblance to cholera, and were not true Asiatic cholera and were not at all infectious. In fact the public health is unusually good, and the deaths from gastric complaints were only 15 in January and February against 19 in the same period last year when there was no pretence of alarm. With ordinary care in feeding and cleanly habits there is no motive for fear. Nevertheless the board, to allay public alarm, is making special provisions for disinfection (for a complaint which it has solemnly declared to be non-infectious) isolation, etc., and is exercising special vigilance over all public places of resort. The visits of the public and relatives to the Caridad Hospital are also momentarily suspended, though no "suspected" cases are known there yet. —*Montevideo Times*, March 5th.

—The Rosario correspondent of the Buenos Aires *Review* writes as follows, under date of March 7th, of the ravages of cholera in that city and neighboring towns:—"The ridiculous precautions and contractions of the authorities, when the epidemic first made its appearance here, had the effect of making people incredulous of its existence, and it was thus able to take such a hold, and to extend with such lightning-like rapidity throughout the whole of the province, that has resulted in the most ghastly bill of mortality. Deaths in Rosario have been at times at the rate of 15 to 16 per day, and in camp towns of from 1500 to 2000 inhabitants 6 to 9 deaths per day have taken place. Cafedra de Gomez has been literally decimated, Itrazate (also known as San Francisco), Armstrong, Seridun in Santa Fé, and Marcos Jarez and Lemes in Cordoba, have suffered frightfully, and hardly a town or settlement has escaped. In Rosario, the district on the north-west side in which the Refinery, the Embarcadero, and other shipping places are situated, appears to be the center of the epidemic. The population is almost entirely composed of persons employed in the Refinery and the shipping establishments, who live in filthy ranchos. They use well water, and live in about as dirty a condition as possible. The mortality has been very high. From the Refineria district the disease has followed a northerly course, creating havoc among the settlements round the Capital. Argentine workmen, and followed the Alberdi road to Alberdi. All through these districts the well water is filthy. At the south end of the town, the district surrounding the banana heap, and thence to the Saladillo has been severely attacked, but not to the same extent as the north side. In central districts deaths have been few, owing to the water supplied coming from the water-works, and the general sanitary conditions being somewhat better."

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—Valparaiso telegrams of the 21st announce the end of the Peruvian revolution, the revolutionists being successful. There had been some severe fighting in the streets, when the foreign legations interfered to secure an armistice for the burial of the dead and negotiations for peace. President Casares then resigned, leaving the revolutionists under Pirola to organize a provisional government. The two armies were then withdrawn from Lima, leaving the civilian authorities to restore order.

—The Ecuador holdovers, at the special meeting yesterday, decided to "climb down." They have accepted the clause imposed by the defuncting government, and thereby bound themselves to renounce all claims not covered by the last Congress. It is their own affair, of course, and we do not know that they are called upon to practise self-denial on broad public grounds; but none the less they have given the robber states of South America another pat on the back. This is a compromising with debtors who can pay and won't pay almost amounts to a compounding of dishonesty. —*Financial News*, Feb. 19.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The *Diario de Santos* is receiving signatures to the petition asking the President to put an end to the war in Rio Grande do Sul.

—On the 24th inst. was commenced in S. Paulo a new opposition paper called *O Democrata Federal* under the direction of Congressman Moreira da Silva.

—The São Paulo state government proposes to build a new insane asylum at Pedra Branca, in the Cantareira mountains. The old asylum will then be transformed into a public library.

—The *Commercio*, of Resende, which is receiving signatures for the petition asking for the cessation of the war in Rio Grande do Sul, says that the idea has been enthusiastically adopted by the people of that place.

—On the 17th inst. there were 50 cases under treatment in the Santos yellow-fever hospital, of which only 10 were maritime cases. Since that date the extreme heat has caused a very rapid development in the fever.

—According to recent estimates the city of Pernambuco has 150,000 inhabitants and 15,367 buildings subject to house-tax. These estimates embrace not only the city proper, but also the whole of the respective municipal district.

—The state legislature of Bahia is to be formally opened on 7th April, and its members are arriving on the scene. At the same time the governor is distributing cartridges to the police and is compelling all shops for the sale of arms to deposit their stock with the government.

—And now they say that Admiral Jeronimo is trying to buy a plantation near Rio Nova. How many plantations does the admiral wish? Perhaps he has speculative views in anticipation of the arrival of replete coffee plantations who are said to display a fondness for coffee plantations.

—At a dinner given in Maranhão to Dr. Lauro Snilre, governor of Pará, this gentleman and the governor of Maranhão made speeches in favor of a closer union of the northern states of Brazil. In some circles it is thought that those speeches are intended to prepare the way for a movement for separating the northern states from the rest of the country.

—The vicinity of Casa Branca, S. Paulo, the following plantations have recently been sold: Independência by Dr. Francisco Borges de Souza Dantas to Dr. Alfredo Guedes for 450,000\$000; Boa Esperança by Fortunato Antonio da Silva and D. Maria Rita do Prado to Damascio de Souza Pinto for 75,000\$; Cachoeirinha do Alamyary by Honório Ernesto de Alencara to João de Silveira Lima for 38,000\$000.

—It would seem that Col. Vallada and his legions are busily engaged just now in amending the constitution of Sergipe. The amateur politician is always amending the constitution, for no one yet has been able to invent an organic law capable of covering and authorizing all the aggressions, tyrannies and experiments of men who think that liberty is a splendid thing for themselves, but a bad thing for everyone else.

—At S. Francisco, in Santa Catharina, on the 19th inst., police commissioner Mauricio Mello (let us put his name on record) arrested Manuel Garcia, pilot at the bar, on the charge of being a federalist. Garcia, who seems to be high-spirited, retaliated, on being informed of the cause of his arrest, with shouts of "long live Saladillo da Gama!" That night the commander re-vengefully caused Garcia to be bound and tortured. The conduct of the commissioner, when it became known, excited much indignation among the people of S. Francisco. Garcia has applied to the courts for redress.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The news of Appario's Santa's victory over the Castilhos on the 16th inst. was confirmed by telegrams received here on the 19th and 20th. The defeated force is estimated at from 600 to 800 and was commanded by Col. José Pinto. According to Appario's report he took to prisoners and over 100 dead Castilhos were found on the field after the engagement. The charge of Jancers which ended the fight, is said to have scattered the Castilhos in every direction, many of them taking refuge in Uruguayan territory, where they were disarmed by the authorities.

Among the Castilhos killed was Col. Severo Feijó, who commanded 200 men sent from D. Pedro to Elias Amaro. One of the telegrams states that the revolutionists captured 5,000 Mauser rifles.

The Castilhos acknowledge their defeat, but state they lost only two officers and 18 men killed and wounded and 114 missing.

After the engagement Col. Telles, with whom Pinto was co-operating, fell back to Bagé.

The engagement occurred at Seridilha, and Appario seems to have employed the stratagem, so often successfully used by Gimeres, of leading the enemy into ambush by means of a feigned retreat.

Saladillo da Gama telegraphs to friends in Montevideo communicating that Zefirino Santos (Esconto?) and 200 other revolutionists have been murdered by Castilhos. These men, on their way to join Appario, whom they expected to find at Ferraria, unwittingly entered the Castilhos camp at that place, supposing it to be that of their friends, and discovered the mistake too late to make their escape, being consequently obliged to surrender. Commenting on this event, Saladillo says in his telegram:—"The government's army has refused to be false to its mission; it is converted into a pretorian guard and does not hesitate to commit murder." It is stated that the Castilhos have also murdered Pantaleão Serero (brother of Torquato Severo) who was living quietly at home, having taken no part in the war.

A Montevideo telegram of the 22nd gives additional details, taken from Appario's report, of the result of the engagement at Seridilha. The revolutionists captured 112 Mauser rifles, 60 Carbines, with ammunition, 205 horses with saddles and bridles, 300 loose horses, many blankets and

tents and one standard. 127 Castilhos were killed and 220 made their escape on foot by crossing the line between Brazil and Uruguay.

A telegram of the same date states that a body of Castilhos had murdered a revolutionist on Argentine soil.

On the 21st Gen. Lima, castilho, was reported to be at Alegrete with over 1,000 men. Col. Firmino Paulo, with 500 men had crossed the boundary to join him.

To Gen. Lima had been sent 9,000 horses that had been rejected by Gen. Hyppolito as unserviceable. 2,000 horses have been recently purchased in Uruguay for the garrison at Santa Anna do Livramento. It is reported that there are political dissensions in this garrison, part of which is favorable to the present government of Brazil, while the remainder desires to restore the dictatorship of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

One cause of discontent in that garrison is said to relate to the pay of the soldiers, which is three months in arrears. On the 21st, however, an agent left Montevideo with 500,000\$000 for the payment of the troops.

Puñeiro Machado and Ramiro Barcellos are preparing a manifesto in favor of Julio de Castilhos, probably with a view to neutralizing the effect of Honoreo Baptista's defection.

Telegrams of the 23rd and 24th say that Telles did not retreat in Bagé, as was reported, after the defeat of José Pinto at Seridilha. The source of revolutionary origin intimate that he was unable to reach there.

According to the castilhos he effected a junction with Elias Amaro at D. Pedro and on the 21st the combined forces set out in the direction of Pouche Verde. When they had marched a league and a half they met at a place called Escriva revolutionary forces under Appario, Gesteiro, Victoria, Carlos Chagas, Torquato Severo, Manoel Machado and others. These forces they claim to have defeated and driven to Passo da Viola, which the revolutionists passed early on the morning of the 23rd in the direction of Espumoso and Carpimaria. They say that they captured two prisoners and killed and wounded a considerable number of federalists, their own loss being one officer and seven men killed and several wounded including Elias Amaro. Telles, they assert, was continuing the pursuit on the 23rd.

According, however, to accounts favorable to the revolutionists, Telles, after losing many men, has been surrounded and will probably be forced to surrender. It is added that a serious disagreement has arisen between Castilhos and Gen. Moura.

Puñeiro Machado and Ramiro Barcellos have issued their manifesto, which is also signed by Senator Fraga and Deputes Vespasiano, Manoel Py, Pereira da Costa, Paula Alencastro, Luis da Rocha and Martins da Costa Junior. Deputy Pedro de Menezes refused to sign it. Victorino Monteiro, Fernando Abbot and Piratino have telegraphed their concurrence.

The manifesto censures the conduct of those who are promoting dissensions in the ranks of Castilhos' party.

Pina, one of the revolutionary leaders, has taken Rosario, whose garrison, composed of 300 men, did at his approach, leaving in his hands all their camp equipment and 20 Comblain rifles, besides several of their soldiers, who failed to effect their escape.

Carlos Leirinho surprised and captured on the 12th inst. a detachment of Gen. Hyppolito's troops, which was guarding 200 horses, all of which fell into the hands of the revolutionists.

The supreme court has granted *habeas corpus* to Col. Fausto Tavares, whose long incarceration without trial will now, we hope, be speedily ended.

It is stated that Victorino Monteiro will leave Montevideo for Rio de Janeiro on the 30th inst.

The opposition manifesto of Honoreo Baptista has not yet been published, but it is known that it is signed not only by its author, but also by ex-Congressman Alcides Lima, José Friand-co Michada da Silveira, Julio Moreira, Manoel Vicente do Amaral and others who were formerly warm partisans of Castilhos, to whose government Gen. Hyppolito and even Col. Thomaz Floriano were said to be opposed.

Yesterday's telegrams report new violations of neutral territory.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Mogiana company expects to inaugurate its extension to S. Pedro de Uva-huila—130 kilometers in length—in August next.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 23rd inst. states that the government and the S. Paulo railway company have arrived at an agreement for the renewal of their contract.

—Engineer Mesquita Barros in a telegram from Curitiba complains that he is unable to ascertain the whereabouts of merchandise, valued at 6,000\$000, shipped for him on the Leopoldina railway on the 21st and 23rd of January.

—At a meeting of the municipal council on the 19th a petition was received from the tramways of the city asking for the revocation of the by-law of Sept. 27th, 1894, which restricts the number of passengers to each tram. The petition was referred to a committee.

—The new contract with the S. Paulo Railway Co. is for 30 years. The road is to have a double track, the new line of which is to be ready within four years. The company binds itself to make other improvements, and will endeavor to dispense with the tunnel between Campo Largo and Belém. The cost of the works is estimated at 62,000,000.

LOCAL NOTES

—At last night's sitting the municipal council decided to postpone the execution of the ordinance limiting the number of passengers on trams.

—For the second fortnight of February 380 deaths are reported in this city. Of these 17 were caused by yellow-fever, the same number by small-pox and 1 by cholera-morbus.

—Last Wednesday, at 8 o'clock p.m., a band of roughs, throwing stones and exploding fire-crackers, disturbed the religious services at one of the Presbyterian churches in this city.

—"Viva o Vespasiano!" has, we are informed, been written on the celebrated car No 136 V by some one desirous of perpetuating the glory of the no less celebrated assistant dictator.

—The *Journal do Brasil* has sent a special correspondent to the River Plate, probably with a view to furnishing its readers full particulars of what is occurring in Rio Grande do Sul.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of to-day says that the name of Dr. Rodrigo Octavio, private secretary of the president of the republic is mentioned in connection with the supposed intention of the government to appoint a successor to Dr. Victorino Monteiro, minister to Uruguay.

—An application has been presented to the Supreme Tribunal by Dr. Francisco da Silva Tavares for a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of his brother Col. José Facondo da Silva Tavares, who has been so long imprisoned at Porto Alegre by Julio de Castilhos, and the order has been granted.

—Prof. Rodolpho Bernadelli's plaster cast of the statue of the poet and novelist José de Alencara has been finished and will shortly be sent to Europe, where the bronze statue will be cast at Titcher's foundry in Paris. The statue, which is two metres high, represents José de Alencara seated at his table, engaged in literary work.

—Alluding to the writs of *habeas corpus* that have recently been granted to persons illegally held in custody without trial for long periods, the *Journal do Commercio* very properly demands the prosecution of the authorities whose criminal indifference to personal rights and liberties interferes with the due administration of justice.

—We are glad to learn that Gen. Honoro Caldas, an ex-political prisoner, has decided to bring a suit against his jailer, Col. Faria, director of the Casa de Correção. If the authorities can be made to understand that they have to answer for the abuses they commit, they may perhaps be finally taught to respect personal rights and liberties.

—Three journals in this city, the *Apostolo*, the *Gazeta da Tarde* and the *Journal do Brasil*, are receiving signatures to the petition asking for peace in Rio Grande do Sul, which the Congresso Beneficência Prudente de Moraes, at the instance of the Associação Promotora da Liberação da Patria, is going to present to the President. This petition was delivered on the 10th inst. on account of the President's illness.

—The *Journal do Brasil* expresses astonishment at a Havas telegram of the 16th inst. from this city to La Razón of Montevideo, stating that the government had prohibited the sending of news by telegraph to foreign countries. If the *Journal do Brasil* had had occasion to test the matter on the 16th, it would have discovered that the statement made in the Havas telegram is perfectly true. There was a government fiscal at the cable office until nearly midday on the 16th.

—A quarantine of eight days, nominal, is now enforced against an import from Montevideo. The official doctors should now be more vigilant, have created the maximum amount of inconvenience and obstruction with the minimum of success, which is eminently characteristic of them. All three ports—Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro—are afflicted with cholera, and each one is quarantining against the other two. More assiduity in less compass, it would be impossible to imagine.

—On the 22nd inst. Dr. J. C. Rodrigues, editor-in-chief of the *Journal do Commercio*, gave a breakfast to the diplomatic corps. The Vice-President of the republic, the minister of foreign affairs, the ministers of the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Argentina, Uruguay and Belgium, the *chefs d'affaires* of Italy and Russia and other prominent persons were present. Mr. Thompson, American minister, represented the diplomatic corps in the toast addressed to Dr. Rodrigues.

—According to the *Journal do Brasil* the passenger's troubles are not over when he is released from quarantine at Ilha Grande. He is taken to Sepetiba in a launch, which draws too much water to put him ashore. He is consequently obliged to hire a boat, which costs him 1\$000. An unsavory and indigestible meal at a wretched substitute for a hotel costs him \$500 more, and he pays 1\$500 as his fare on the railway to Santa Cruz, where he still has to pay his fare on the train that brings him to Rio.

—The police authorities certainly committed a blunder when they seized Declecião Martyr's flag covered with crepe. If Declecião chooses to make himself ridiculous, he has a perfect right to do so, and the police, in interfering, not only makes itself just as ridiculous as Declecião, but, what is much more serious, establishes a dangerous precedent which may hereafter do a great deal of harm. What the police might well do, however, is to suppress Declecião's efforts to stir up violent attacks on the Portuguese.

—There are now in the field six more candidates (making ten altogether) in the congressional election to be held on the 30th in the first district of this city. One of them, Dr. Vieira Souza, is noted principally for having treated the hydnalians to champagne on Praia da Boa-vista when the *Jazary* went down. Another, Dr. Henrique Valladares, is ex-prefect of this city. One of the most prominent facts of his career is that, as grand secretary of Brazilian masonry, he permitted without protest the arrest of a mason for words uttered at the lodge. The other candidates are Dr. José Martinho, Dr. Nunes Nepheliba, Dr. Joaquim José de Siqueira and Dr. Teixeira de Souza. The last-named of these candidates asserts in his circular that the constitution has not yet been faithfully executed and that unworthy depositaries of the confidence of republicans have converted liberty and fraternity into a robe of torture made of hatred and all kinds of furious and misguided passions.

March 19. — Bank opened all round at 9 1/16 d., open to offers, and 9 3/4 d. became the official rate before mid-day, when business was done at 9 3/4 d., 1/16 better being spoken of. With private paper at 10 d., however; takers appeared freely and the banks weakened accordingly, 9 3/4 d. being the best rate obtainable at the close of the day.

March 20.—Rates of 9 1/16 to 9 3/4 d. were posted, but the former continued to be practically the market rate until the last moment when the market became firmer and business was done at 9 1/4 d. Some attempt was made to depress the market by 1/16th, more or less, but a disquieting rumor, which was fortunately treated with merited indifference, the movement of the day being small, with a scarcity of private paper.

Bank rates were as follows:

9 1/16 to 9 3/4 d. on London.
9 3/8 to 9 1/2 d. on Paris.
1207 to 1215 on Hamburg.
58 to 60 on New York.

March 21.—The market showed itself firm throughout the day, with a few small fluctuations, more or less, at close of day. Business done was small and with private paper offered was negotiated at rates closely accompanying bank drawing prices.

Bank rates were as follows:

9 1/16 to 9 3/4 d. on London.
9 3/8 to 9 1/2 d. on Paris.
1207 to 1215 on Hamburg.
58 to 60 on New York.

March 22.—The official rate at opening was 9 3/4 d. — 1/16 better being obtainable. Opening strong, by mid-day the market became weak until at close 9 3/4 d. was the generally quoted rate, taken for liquidations having again appeared and little or no private paper offering.

Bank rates were as follows:

9 1/16 to 9 3/4 d. on London.
9 3/8 to 9 1/2 d. on Paris.
1207 to 1215 on Hamburg.
58 to 60 on New York.

March 23.—The market was subject to constant fluctuation during the day attributable to the shortness of private paper and necessities of takers for liquidation, market makers throughout holding aloof. Opening at 9 3/4 d. the bank rate was specially reduced to 9 1/4 d. recovering again at close to 9 3/4 d. — 9 1/16 d., private paper being quoted at 9 3/4 d.

Bank rates were as follows:

9 1/16 to 9 3/4 d. on London.
9 3/8 to 9 1/2 d. on Paris.
1207 to 1215 on Hamburg.
58 to 60 on New York.

Sovereigns about 125 to 130.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

March 18.

Public Funds.	
13 Apolices of 5%	975,000
13 do of 4 1/2 (gold)	1,240
Banks.	
72 Comercio	220,000
150 Industria	15,500
130 Lavaura e Comercio	15,500
150 Republica do Brazil	162
100 do (2nd s)	73,500
Railways.	
100 West of Minas (2nd s)	75,000
50 Soocobana	84
Tramways.	
50 Jardim Botânico	130,000
Miscellaneous.	
20 Sociedade Esacadora de Café	43,000
Debentures.	
15 Soocobana Ry.	65,000

March 19.

Public Funds.	
21 Apolices of 5%	975,000
3 do of 4 1/2 (gold)	1,240
3 do of 4 1/2 (gold)	1,240
Banks.	
13 Comercio	220,000
150 Industria	15,500
130 Lavaura e Comercio	15,500
150 Republica do Brazil	162
100 do (2nd s)	73,500
Railways.	
100 West of Minas (2nd s)	75,000
50 Soocobana	84
Tramways.	
50 Jardim Botânico	130,000
Miscellaneous.	
20 Sociedade Esacadora de Café	43,000
Debentures.	
15 Soocobana Ry.	65,000

March 20.

Public Funds.	
21 Apolices of 5%	975,000
3 do of 4 1/2 (gold)	1,240
3 do of 4 1/2 (gold)	1,240
Banks.	
13 Comercio	220,000
150 Industria	15,500
130 Lavaura e Comercio	15,500
150 Republica do Brazil	162
100 do (2nd s)	73,500
Railways.	
100 West of Minas (2nd s)	75,000
50 Soocobana	84
Tramways.	
50 Jardim Botânico	130,000
Miscellaneous.	
20 Sociedade Esacadora de Café	43,000
Debentures.	
15 Soocobana Ry.	65,000

March 21.

Public Funds.	
21 Apolices of 5%	975,000
3 do of 4 1/2 (gold)	1,240
3 do of 4 1/2 (gold)	1,240
Banks.	
13 Comercio	220,000
150 Industria	15,500
130 Lavaura e Comercio	15,500
150 Republica do Brazil	162
100 do (2nd s)	73,500
Railways.	
100 West of Minas (2nd s)	75,000
50 Soocobana	84
Tramways.	
50 Jardim Botânico	130,000
Miscellaneous.	
20 Sociedade Esacadora de Café	43,000
Debentures.	
15 Soocobana Ry.	65,000

March 22.

Public Funds.	
21 Apolices of 5%	975,000
3 do of 4 1/2 (gold)	1,240
3 do of 4 1/2 (gold)	1,240
Banks.	
13 Comercio	220,000
150 Industria	15,500
130 Lavaura e Comercio	15,500
150 Republica do Brazil	162
100 do (2nd s)	73,500
Railways.	
100 West of Minas (2nd s)	75,000
50 Soocobana	84
Tramways.	
50 Jardim Botânico	130,000
Miscellaneous.	
20 Sociedade Esacadora de Café	43,000
Debentures.	
15 Soocobana Ry.	65,000

March 23.

Public Funds.	
21 Apolices of 5%	975,000
3 do of 4 1/2 (gold)	1,240
3 do of 4 1/2 (gold)	1,240
Banks.	
13 Comercio	220,000
150 Industria	15,500
130 Lavaura e Comercio	15,500
150 Republica do Brazil	162
100 do (2nd s)	73,500
Railways.	
100 West of Minas (2nd s)	75,000
50 Soocobana	84
Tramways.	
50 Jardim Botânico	130,000
Miscellaneous.	
20 Sociedade Esacadora de Café	43,000
Debentures.	
15 Soocobana Ry.	65,000

March 24.

Public Funds.	
21 Apolices of 5%	975,000
3 do of 4 1/2 (gold)	1,240
3 do of 4 1/2 (gold)	1,240
Banks.	
13 Comercio	220,000
150 Industria	15,500
130 Lavaura e Comercio	15,500
150 Republica do Brazil	162
100 do (2nd s)	73,500
Railways.	
100 West of Minas (2nd s)	75,000
50 Soocobana	84
Tramways.	
50 Jardim Botânico	130,000
Miscellaneous.	
20 Sociedade Esacadora de Café	43,000
Debentures.	
15 Soocobana Ry.	65,000

March 25.

Public Funds.	
21 Apolices of 5%	975,000
3 do of 4 1/2 (gold)	1,240
3 do of 4 1/2 (gold)	1,240
Banks.	
13 Comercio	220,000
150 Industria	15,500
130 Lavaura e Comercio	15,500
150 Republica do Brazil	162
100 do (2nd s)	73,500
Railways.	
100 West of Minas (2nd s)	75,000
50 Soocobana	84
Tramways.	
50 Jardim Botânico	130,000
Miscellaneous.	
20 Sociedade Esacadora de Café	43,000
Debentures.	
15 Soocobana Ry.	65,000

March 26.

Public Funds.	
21 Apolices of 5%	975,000
3 do of 4 1/2 (gold)	1,240
3 do of 4 1/2 (gold)	1,240
Banks.	
13 Comercio	220,000
150 Industria	15,500
130 Lavaura e Comercio	15,500
150 Republica do Brazil	162
100 do (2nd s)	73,500
Railways.	
100 West of Minas (2nd s)	75,000
50 Soocobana	84
Tramways.	
50 Jardim Botânico	130,000
Miscellaneous.	
20 Sociedade Esacadora de Café	43,000
Debentures.	
15 Soocobana Ry.	65,000

Banks.	
10 Comercio	220,000
150 Industria	15,500
130 Lavaura e Comercio	15,500
150 Republica do Brazil	162
100 do (2nd s)	73,500
Tramways.	
167 S. Christovão	170,000
Insurance.	
30 Integridade	55,000
30 Previdente	43
Miscellaneous.	
100 Loterias dos Estados	43,000
100 Loteria Nacional	78
Debentures.	
150 Leopoldina Ry. (1004 4%)	208,000
300 Banco Credito Real do Brazil (paper)	608,000

March 27.

Public Funds.	
90 Apolices of 5%	975,000
18 do of 4 1/2 (gold)	1,240
Banks.	
110 Hypothecario do Brazil	475,000
200 Lavaura e Comercio (2nd s)	15,500
150 Republica do Brazil	162
50 do (2nd s)	73,500
15 do (2nd s)	73,500
Miscellaneous.	
50 S. Lazaro Mill	15,000
50 Loteria Nacional	78
Debentures.	
5,000 Geral (4%)	15,000
424 Leopoldina Ry. (1004 4%)	19,500
Hypothecary Bills.	
100 Banco Credito Real do Brazil (paper)	608,000
10 Banco Pictorial	58,000

March 28.

Public Funds.	
90 Apolices of 5%	975,000
18 do of 4 1/2 (gold)	1,240
Banks.	
110 Hypothecario do Brazil	475,000
200 Lavaura e Comercio (2nd s)	15,500
150 Republica do Brazil	162
50 do (2nd s)	73,500
15 do (2nd s)	73,500
Miscellaneous.	
50 S. Lazaro Mill	15,000
50 Loteria Nacional	78
Debentures.	
5,000 Geral (4%)	15,000
424 Leopoldina Ry. (1004 4%)	19,500
Hypothecary Bills.	
100 Banco Credito Real do Brazil (paper)	608,000
10 Banco Pictorial	58,000

March 29.

Public Funds.	
90 Apolices of 5%	975,000
18 do of 4 1/2 (gold)	1,240
Banks.	
110 Hypothecario do Brazil	475,000
200 Lavaura e Comercio (2nd s)	15,500
150 Republica do Brazil	162
50 do (2nd s)	73,500
15 do (2nd s)	73,500
Miscellaneous.	
50 S. Lazaro Mill	15,000
50 Loteria Nacional	78
Debentures.	
5,000 Geral (4%)	15,000
424 Leopoldina Ry. (1004 4%)	19,500
Hypothecary Bills.	
100 Banco Credito Real do Brazil (paper)	608,000
10 Banco Pictorial	58,000

March 30.

Public Funds.	
90 Apolices of 5%	975,000
18 do of 4 1/2 (gold)	1,240
Banks.	
110 Hypothecario do Brazil	475,000
200 Lavaura e Comercio (2nd s)	15,500
150 Republica do Brazil	162
50 do (2nd s)	73,500
15 do (2nd s)	73,500
Miscellaneous.	
50 S. Lazaro Mill	15,000
50 Loteria Nacional	78
Debentures.	
5,000 Geral (4%)	15,000
424 Leopoldina Ry. (1004 4%)	19,500
Hypothecary Bills.	
100 Banco Credito Real do Brazil (paper)	608,000
10 Banco Pictorial	58,000

March 31.

Public Funds.	
90 Apolices of 5%	975,000
18 do of 4 1/2 (gold)	1,240
Banks.	
110 Hypothecario do Brazil	475,000
200 Lavaura e Comercio (2nd s)	15,500
150 Republica do Brazil	162
50 do (2nd s)	73,500
15 do (2nd s)	73,500
Miscellaneous.	
50 S. Lazaro Mill	15,000
50 Loteria Nacional	78
Debentures.	
5,000 Geral (4%)	15,000
424 Leopoldina Ry. (1004 4%)	19,500
Hypothecary Bills.	
100 Banco Credito Real do Brazil (paper)	608,000
10 Banco Pictorial	58,000

March 32.

Public Funds.	
90 Apolices of 5%	975,000
18 do of 4 1/2 (gold)	1,240
Banks.	
110 Hypothecario do Brazil	475,000
200 Lavaura e Comercio (2nd s)	15,500
150 Republica do Brazil	162
50 do (2nd s)	73,500
15 do (2nd s)	73,500
Miscellaneous.	
50 S. Lazaro Mill	15,000
50 Loteria Nacional	78
Debentures.	
5,000 Geral (4%)	15,000
424 Leopoldina Ry. (1004 4%)	19,500
Hypothecary Bills.	
100 Banco Credito Real do Brazil (paper)	608,000
10 Banco Pictorial	58,000

March 33.

Public Funds.	
90 Apolices of 5%	975,000
18 do of 4 1/2 (gold)	1,240
Banks.	
110 Hypothecario do Brazil	475,000
200 Lavaura e Comercio (2nd s)	15,500
150 Republica do Brazil	162
50 do (2nd s)	73,500
15 do (2nd s)	73,500
Miscellaneous.	
50 S. Lazaro Mill	15,000
50 Loteria Nacional	78
Debentures.	
5,000 Geral (4%)	15,000
424 Leopoldina Ry. (1004 4%)	19,500
Hypothecary Bills.	
100 Banco Credito Real do Brazil (paper)	608,000
10 Banco Pictorial	58,000

March 34.

Public Funds.	
90 Apolices of 5%	975,000
18 do of 4 1/2 (gold)	1,240
Banks.	
110 Hypothecario do Brazil	475,000
200 Lavaura e Comercio (2nd s)	15,500
150 Republica do Brazil	162
50 do (2nd s)	73,500
15 do (2nd s)	73,500
Miscellaneous.	
50 S. Lazaro Mill	15,000
50 Loteria Nacional	

Hyland, Huggins, Hammond & Co.

ENGINEERS.

**Railway Contractors,
Importers of all kinds of Machinery
Railway Material,
Portable Railways,
Coffee Machinery.**

**31, RUA SÃO BENTO, 31
SÃO PAULO.**

Caixa do Correio, 491.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 8, Travessa D. Manoel, as to death or whereabouts of the following:

CORAN, or RAPPOPORT, LEAH: when last heard of (August, 1894) was in Ribeirão Preto.
BONDIN, ANTONIO GABRIEL,
do. ANTONIO FRANCISCO,
do. THERESA: formerly residing at Rua Passo da Pátria, Niterói, and S. Vicente de Paula, Estado do Rio de Janeiro.
Rio de Janeiro, 20th February 1895.

C. F. Ansell,
Acting British Consul General.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL,

110, Rua da Passagem

Now open for the reception of patients.

Non-subscribers will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room—and the above mentioned "order of admittance."

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:

Dr. BANDEIRA,..... No. 75 Rua 1^a de Março.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

11 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,
32 Rua do Commercio, SÃO PAULO,
and

CASSELS, KING & Co.

85, Calle Cangallo, BUENOS AYRES.

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Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard ware, Domestic good, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

G EPP, EDWARDS & Co.

General and Commission Merchants,
SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.
AGENTS FOR

Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca

Companhia de Navegação Carioca

Coasting Steamers.

The Alliance Insurance Co.

64, Rua 1^a de Março.

P. O. Box 741. Rio de Janeiro.

Nobel's Explosives Co., L'd.

GLASGOW.

Manufacturers of

No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE

and GELATINE DYNAMITE,

under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire } Scotland
POLMOUT, Stirlingshire }

Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio de Janeiro, and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all workings.

All information concerning the above can be had on application to the Agents in Brazil

Watson Ritchie & Co.

25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,
Rio de Janeiro.

MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY.

ALL THE INHABITANTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES CAN NOW VERY EASILY OBTAIN IT.

To all places where a postal-agency exists, the solitary NECTANDRA AMARA PILLS, which contain the exact doses of Nectandra, well packed in small and resistant tin boxes, can be forwarded with the greatest dispatch and thus serve instead of Wine, Elixir, or Tincture of Nectandra Amara, the Paulista remedy, as the latter, on account of being liquid, can not be sent by mail. The effect produced by the Nectandra Amara pills is exactly the same.

Here are some of the innumerable testimonials with regard to this wonderful medicine:

From a mother.

Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.—I having been very ill, suffering from a dyspeptic complaint, I came very near dying and leaving my five children as orphans; my good luck, however, would that I read one of your Nectandra Amara pills advertisements in the journal *O País*; I bought some and the result was very prompt; after a few days I was completely re-established. I write you this letter purposely, so that you can make any use of it you desire. Yours gratefully ANNA EMILIA DE SOUZA MACHADO. Rio de Janeiro, 12th June 1894.

From a sufferer.

I, the undersigned, declare herewith, that having suffered a long time from dysentery, and having used your Nectandra Amara pills by the advice of a good friend, find myself happily re-established; one single box was sufficient to effect my cure. 241, Rua do Hospício, Rio de Janeiro, 22nd April 1894. J. DO PAZO.

A business man from the interior

writes us as follows: State of Minas Geraes, S. João Baptista da Terra Branca, 15th May 1891. Having obtained a very good result by the use of the box of S. Antero Leivas' Nectandra Amara pills, which you sent me by mail, I now enclose herewith 4\$700 and beg you will forward to my address two more boxes of your precious medicine for the cure of dyspeptic complaints. With many regards, yours, etc., ANTONIO THEOPHILUS DOS REIS.

From a father.

The undersigned certifies herewith that his daughter suffered for a long time from an intestinal complaint, and after having been treated by very capable physicians without result, was completely re-established by the use of the Nectandra Amara pills. Rio de Janeiro, 18th September 1890. ANTONIO A. C. BARRADAS, Doctor in Sciences.

From a doctor.

I certify herewith that I have frequently employed in my practice the Pills, Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara with admirable results in cases of diarrhoea, dysentery and inflammation of the bowels. Which I affirm and swear upon the faith of my professional reputation. Capivary, 14th March 1890. DR. JOSÉ VIRIRA DA COSTA VALENTE.

From a planter of the interior.

S. José do Bom Jardim, 8th February 1894.

Sr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda—Enclosed find the sum of 4\$600 for which please send me by registered mail two more boxes of Nectandra Amara pills; the result obtained by our patient with the last box received has been highly satisfactory. Yours etc., MANOEL TRIBEIRA DE PAIVA ARAÚJO.

THE ABOVE transcribed letters and testimonials show the great efficacy of the Nectandra Amara pills in cases of complaints of the stomach or disarrangement of the bowels and the great facility to obtain them wherever a postal agency exists. It is a remedy with which every family, father, or chief of establishment in distant parts of the country, where no prompt medical assistance can be obtained, should be provided, because this remedy is just for those complaints which occur most frequently, and from which, when neglected, ensue very often fatal consequences.

N. B.—In cases of impoverishment of the blood, weakness in the legs, swollen feet on getting up, convalescence after serious illness, the pills should be ground and diluted in a small glass of superior Port wine, and taken on rising from bed and at the meals.

For sea-sickness, three pills should be taken the evening before going on board. In case of sea-sickness on board, the pills should be ground and diluted in a small glass of water or good Port wine and taken until the disposition to vomit has passed. For children, half the dose is sufficient.

All persons, who have no correspondents here and desire to provide themselves with these most useful pills, should write direct to the proprietor who will remit them by registered mail to any part of Brazil or foreign country, by enclosing with the order the amount of Rs. 2\$300 for one box, 12\$600 for 6 boxes and 20\$800 for one dozen boxes; the fractions represent the amount paid to the Post Office for registering.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA,

N.º 72,—RUA S. PEDRO, 1ST FLOOR.

RIO DE JANEIRO

CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO.

Ship Chanders and Commission Merchants

Rua Fresca No. 8.

Caixa 892. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice.

HOGG & MURLY.

GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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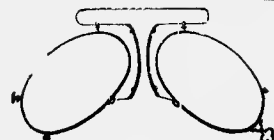
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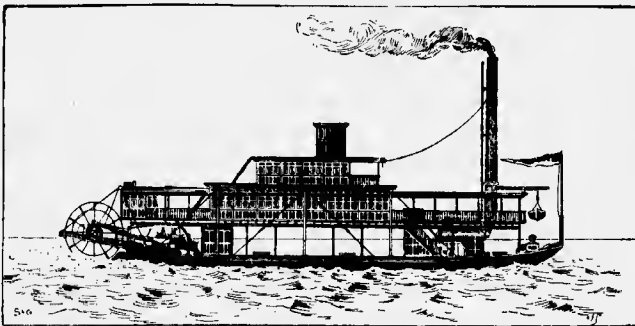
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